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FM AMEMBASSY TEGUCIGALPA  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 9270

UNCLAS TEGUCIGALPA 000117

Attention: G/TIP, G-ACBlank, WHA

SIPDIS

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: [KTIP](#) [ELAB](#) [KCRM](#) [KFRD](#) [KWMN](#) [PGOV](#) [PHUM](#) [PREF](#)

SMIG

SUBJECT: 2009 HONDURAS TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP) REPORT

REF: 2008 STATE 132759, State 005577

1. The following is the Trafficking in Persons Country Assessment For Honduras.

TIME PERIOD: April 2008 to mid-February 2009 - Govt. actions

Acronyms used:

IHNFA Honduran Institute for Children and the Family

TIP Trafficking in Persons

IO International Organizations

NGO Non-governmental Organization

MP Public Ministry

ESC Commercial Sexual Exploitation

MFA Secretary of International Relations

DOS U.S. Department of State

SAVE Save the Children Honduras

CRS Catholic Relief Services

CA Casa Alianza

ILO International Labor Organization

UNICEF United National Fund for Children

IOM International Organization of Migration

DNIC General Department of Criminal Investigation

DNEI General Department of Special Services of Investigation

2. SUMMARY: The existence of trafficking of persons in Honduras is a recognized evil and those government authorities responsible for tackling it (e.g. IHNFA, the Anti-Trafficking Coordination group, the Public Ministry and civil society) have impressively increased their efforts to combat the problem. The Special Prosecutor for Children has chaired an intra-Institutional group (composed of the relevant government of Honduras authorities, NGOs, international organizations, etc.) which has implemented a new victims' assistance protocol as well as worked with regional programs financed by the ILO and IOM to combat trafficking.

3. (Summary continued) Yet, government operations are severely hampered by lack of funding for their preventive, investigative, law enforcement and victims' assistance functions, and lack the resources to deal with ever looming threats such as internet child pornography. For example, in 2006, nearly 83 percent of the budget meant to safeguard the children and women of Honduras from crimes related to trafficking and sexual exploitation was used to pay the salaries of the IHNFA. Lack of resources make it hard for investigators to attain quality evidence which when coupled with the challenges of a generally corrupt and inefficient court system make the prosecution rate lower than ideal. Large portions of the country beyond the outskirts of Tegucigalpa or the large commercial city of San Pedro Sula are not properly covered. Civil society and international donors have mostly filled the need for victims' assistance with several international NGOs opening reintegration homes for victims of sexual exploitation and the UNDP as well as others has supported the IHNFA's budget which has allowed them to expand their coverage to the southwest of the country.

4. (Summary continued) This cable is in response to the G/TIP Request for information for the annual Trafficking in Persons Report. END SUMMARY.

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15. HONDURAS'S TIP SITUATION  
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A. What is (are) the source(s) of available information on trafficking in persons?

- a. What plans are in place (if any) to undertake further documentation of human trafficking?  
b. How reliable are these sources?

Information sources on trafficking in persons (TIP) include Institutions of the government of Honduras, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international organizations (IOs).

The best information sources in Honduras on TIP include the Special Prosecutor Office for Children at the Public Ministry, the Honduran Institute for Children and the Family (IHNFA), and NGOs such as Casa Alianza (CA), Save the Children Honduras (SAVE) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). Other sources include the Supreme Court of Justice, the Secretary of Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).

The government has taken the initiative to better document the trafficking of persons with its national "Sistema de Expediente Digital Interinstitucional (SEDI)" which is being implemented. This system is an integrated case management system that will allow the GOH to better identify and track all prosecuted and tried TIP cases. The GOH has also realized a need to create a technical police unit in the Public Ministry to strengthen the investigative units of the Secretary of Security to help fight TIP.

B. Is the country a country of origin, transit, and/or destination for internationally trafficked men, women, or children?

- a. Does trafficking occur within the country's borders?

Domestic and international trafficking of girls and adolescent females is a documented problem in Honduras. Victims of TIP are mostly transited by land either from rural to urban areas or out of the country. Destinations for nearly all international trafficking

are Guatemala, El Salvador, Mexico and Belize. The GOH does not maintain complete control of all of its land borders and only has the ability and funds to monitor specific crossings. Trafficking has been conducted using valid and forged documents.

b. If so, does internal trafficking occur in territory outside of the government's control (e.g. in a civil war situation)?  
No

c. To where are people trafficked?

According to the Special Prosecutor Office for Children, and IHNFA, Honduras is a country of origin and transit for trafficking in persons. In Honduras, there have been reports and convictions for internal trafficking and there are ongoing investigations into cases. Trafficking is found in the largest cities of Honduras where there is industry and public institutions and tourism. The reported cases are instances where the final goal is sexual exploitation and not labor exploitation or other forms of trafficking. In terms of final destination there have been no changes from the previously reported locations of Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Belize, and the Bay Islands of Honduras. Most foreign victims trafficked into Honduras came from neighboring countries.

d. For what purposes are they trafficked?

According to the GOH and NGOs operating in Honduras, the purpose for TIP is solely commercial sexual exploitation (ESC). There have been no cases reported on TIP for labor exploitation.

e. Provide, where possible, numbers or estimates for each group of trafficking victims.

There are no estimations of TIP victims or persons vulnerable to TIP. Rather, the GOH has and NGOs operating in Honduras have provided estimates on the number of children victims or those vulnerable to sexual exploitation, often by family members, which is a much wider problem than TIP. According to Suyapa Prudot, Director of IHNFA, in a newspaper report, "more than 10,000 children are at-risk for sexual exploitation in Honduras of which 98 percent are girls." In the Tegucigalpa and Comayaguela metro area, there have been 2,280 children victims of sexual exploitation registered since 2000, of whom 1,710 are girls and 570 are boys.

f. Have there been any changes in the TIP situation since the last TIP report (e.g. changes in destinations)?

According to the Special Prosecutor of Children, one of the changes detected recently is that the traffickers are becoming more sophisticated and more careful in their operations. However, in terms of final destination there have been no changes from the previously reported locations of Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Belize, and the Bay Islands.

1C. What kind of conditions are the victims trafficked into?

According to IHNFA, survivors of TIP (the GOH prefers to use "survivor" rather than "victim") were trafficked into situations where their human rights were violated. Survivors typically are trafficked into situations which greatly affect their dignity, their state of physical and mental fitness, emotional psychology, and social skills. When discovered, most survivors demonstrate an "isolated" emotional state and have trouble communicating after suffering the extreme situations of bad treatment by the traffickers.

Sexual Exploitation

1D. Vulnerability to TIP:

a. Are certain groups of persons more at risk of being trafficked (e.g. women and children, boys versus girls, certain ethnic groups, refugees, IDPs, etc.)

According to IHNFA, young girls and adolescent women are the group most vulnerable to trafficking. However, there are some trafficking survivors who are young boys and the GOH has made efforts to explain to the appropriate authorities that the TIP problem also includes young boys.

1E. Traffickers and their Methods:

a. Who are the traffickers/exploiters?

b. Are they independent business people?

c. Small or family based crime groups?

d. Large international organized crime syndicates?

e. What methods are used to approach victims?

f. For example, are they offered lucrative jobs, sold by their families, or approached by friends of friends?

g. What methods are used to move the victims (e.g. are false documents being used?)

h. Are employment, travel, and tourism agencies or marriage brokers involved or fronting for traffickers or crime groups to traffic individuals?

According to the 2008 AHRR, gangs, organized crime, and human smugglers were reportedly among the principal traffickers for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation. There were anecdotal reports from police and NGOs that families sold their daughters for purposes of trafficking. Individual entrepreneurs have used the offering of lucrative jobs abroad as well as in the "city" to trap victims as well.

The GOH states that, generally, the traffickers are Honduran women who operate as independent business people. Other times, the Honduran women traffickers have been linked to organized crime. For example, the GOH has three cases of Honduran women traffickers who had been sexually exploited themselves by organized crime in Guatemala and then turned around and trafficked children into the same situation.

In Honduras, those responsible for internal trafficking function like a small group of criminals whose mode of operations are the recruitment, capture, trafficking, and subsequent exploitation which are generally masterminded by one or two individuals in the group. In the past, there have been cases where organized crime has directly trafficked persons but generally, investigations into trafficking cases result with one or two persons discovered as responsible without any discovery of the links to organized crime.

The methods utilized to traffic persons are most frequently false offers of good-paying work (generally, in Guatemala or Mexico) or the cooption of the victim's acquaintances to trick them into being trafficked. For transiting the victims out of Honduras traffickers utilize false documents or cross the border at "blind spots" along the Guatemalan and Honduran border. No Honduran employment agencies, tourism, marriage or travel agencies have been detected to be participating in the trafficking of persons. However, the GOH has detected traffickers using newspaper advertisements offering good work to attract potential victims.

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**16. Setting the Scene for GOH's Anti-TIP Efforts**  
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**1A.** Does the government acknowledge that trafficking is a problem in the country?

According to Special Prosecutor of Children, the GOH is well aware of the problem and also recognizes that TIP in the country has long term repercussions on Honduran society and is one of the worst forms of slavery.

**1B.** Which government agencies are involved in anti-trafficking efforts and which agency, if any, has the lead?

The MP, MFA, Secretary of Government and Justice (SGJ), Security Ministry (Police), Migration Department, IHNFA, and the justice system are all involved in the fight against TIP. The MP is in charge of investigating trafficking in persons and is the entity with legitimate authority to exercise the public penalties for trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation.

The GOH has charged the IHNFA as the principal technical authority on all issues dealing with children and family. The IHNFA also is charged with guaranteeing the compliance of the human rights of children in coordination with all government entities, NGOs, the United National Fund for Children (UNICEF), the International Organization of Migration (IOM), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the Save the Children Alliance, Plan International, as well as the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID). IHNFA works closely with all of these entities to ensure the protection of Honduran children and adhere to all international standards which Honduras is a signatory member.

A re-organization in the Special Prosecutor's Office for Children in Tegucigalpa has assigned anti-trafficking responsibilities to one district attorney, two lawyers, three Public Ministry investigators, and two DNIC agents. In San Pedro Sula, two district attorneys cover trafficking issues, while one attorney does so in Choluteca and one in Danli. Thanks to a new initiative with Plan International, the Special Prosecutor's Office for Children has hired five more prosecutors to work specifically on TIP and child sexual exploitation issues. The goal of employing these new prosecutors is to expand coverage to western and southern Honduras including the following cities: Intibuca, Gracias, Lempira, La Paz, Santa Barbara and Choluteca.

The re-organization has been achieved in order to increase efficiencies and ease of management in the office. The office has been divided into seven new areas including:

11. Area of Instruction
12. Area of Adolescent Criminal Cases
13. Area of Attention for At-risk Children
14. Area of Prosecution
15. Area of attention on Deaths of Children
16. Area of Combating the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Trafficking of women and children
17. Area of Social Work

The National Direction of Special Investigative Services (DNSEI), that operates under the Minister of Security, conducted detection operations throughout the country including highways, airports, ports and hotels.

There also exists an Inter-institutional Commission against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Children (CICESCT) to coordinate the GOH's response to the problem of TIP. The CICESCT was constituted in 2003 and is made up of 52 governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations including the following:

Participant Institutions, Agencies and organizations:

11. National Congress of Honduras: Commission for Children and Family
12. Supreme Court of Justice
13. Public Ministry
14. Special Prosecutor for Children
15. Special Prosecutor for Women
16. Secretary of State for the Office of Governance and Justice: General Department of Migration and Immigration: Pact for Childhood Program
17. Secretary of State for the Office of International Relations
18. Secretary of State for the Office of Security
19. Strategic Department of Planning and Coordination
110. National Direction of Preventive Police (DNPP)
111. DNIC
112. DNSEI
113. Secretary of State in the Office of Health: Division of Mental Health
114. Secretary of State in the Office of Education
115. Secretary of Finances
116. IHNFA
117. Honduran Institute of Tourism
118. National Institute of Women
119. Municipal Government of the Central District: Social Management
120. Casa Alianza Honduras
121. Save the Children Honduras.
122. Private Institutions Promoting Children's Rights in Honduras (CIPRODEN)
123. National Forum for Migration in Honduras (FONAMIH)
124. UNICEF
125. IOM

- 126. ILO
- 127. Save the Children Alliance
- 128. Plan Internacional
- 129. AECID
- 130. United States Embassy

1C. What are the limitations on the government's ability to address this problem in practice?  
a. For example, is funding for police or other institutions inadequate?

According to the IHNFA, one of the primary factors limiting the GOH's efforts is that the budget of the MP is insufficient to successfully prosecute traffickers. Other factors that hamper GOH efforts are the socio-economic situation which often leads to TIP such as: poverty and limited educational and labor opportunities. Also, the ineffectiveness of some employees in the justice system is another challenge in prosecuting traffickers.

IHNFA, which is in charge of protecting Honduras's children, admitted that it is neither designed nor able to respond to all of the difficulties that minor trafficking victims face. Also, there are not adequate logistical resources or sufficient training for the investigators of trafficking crimes. IHNFA also notes their work is further hampered by reluctance of many of the most vulnerable groups to file criminal complaints.

b. Is overall corruption a problem?

According to IHNFA, Honduras has taken positive steps to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption which was signed in

December of 2003 in Mrida (Mexico). However, criminal impunity remains a common problem due to corruption within government institutions.

c. Does the government lack the resources to aid victims?

The GOH lacks resources to aid the victims of TIP. For example, in 2006, IHNFA was assigned a budget of 100.8 million Lempira (USD 5.3 million), of which, approximately 83 percent was used to pay personnel expenses of the Institution leaving only 17 percent for operating expenses, capital expenses and programmatic expenses. The IHNFA has a payroll of 82.7 million Lempira (USD 4.3 million) for 972 positions. These budget constraints severely hamper the ability of the IHNFA to assist victims of TIP, implement dynamic programs or be able to face new challenges. Thus the government of Honduras relies on private NGOs such as Casa Alianza and CRS to assist victims of TIP.

1D. To what extent does the government systematically monitor its anti-trafficking efforts (on all fronts - prosecution, victim protection, and prevention) and periodically make available, publicly or privately and directly or through regional/international organizations, its assessments of these anti-trafficking efforts?

According to the IHNFA, the GOH has made great progress in preventing and combating the crimes of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons. The Inter-institutional Commission against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Children (CICESCT) constitutes the national referendum on the topic and is in charge of monitoring progress. In the Commission all institutions and organizations constantly discuss and plan future actions against trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The Commission also works closely with regional efforts spearheaded by the IOM and ILO.

However, a lack of coordination among the various institutions makes monitoring progress in the battle against TIP difficult. For its part, the GOH provides information on the number of capacity building workshops held and beneficiaries. The GOH has also provided information on cases tried and investigated to the U.S. Embassy upon request but does not make this information publicly available.

## 17. INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKERS

1A. Existing Laws against TIP

a. Does the country have a law or laws specifically prohibiting trafficking in persons - both sexual exploitation and labor?  
b. If so, please specifically cite the name of the law(s) and its date of enactment and provide the exact language [actual copies preferable] of the TIP provisions.

The law sets penalties and defines offenses related to trafficking, including incest, lechery, abuse, prostitution, pornography, and knowingly infecting someone with HIV/AIDS. However, the law has not been enforced effectively. Inadequate government funding to combat trafficking, corruption, and frequent turnover of government employees limited the government's ability to address trafficking.

c. Please provide a full inventory of trafficking laws, including non-criminal statutes that allow for civil penalties against alleged trafficking crimes (e.g. civil forfeiture laws and laws against illegal debt).  
d. Does the law cover both internal and transnational forms of trafficking?  
e. If not, under what other laws can traffickers be prosecuted?  
f. For example, are there laws against slavery or the exploitation of prostitution by means of force, fraud, or coercion?  
g. Are these laws being used in trafficking cases?

According to the Special Prosecutor for Children, laws and penalties for TIP crimes committed were established in Title II of Chapter II decree number 234-2005 on September 1, 2005. These laws were publicized in the official public law review on February 4, 2006 and are referred to as "Crimes against the freedom, physical psychological and sexual integrity of people."

Beginning in January 2008, the protocol for preventing, containing and punishing trafficking in persons, especially women and children, was ratified by the legislative body and entered into law. The protocol complements the UN convention against transnational organized crime.

Currently, the Special Prosecutor's office is prosecuting two cases where commercial sexual exploitation crimes along with illicit money washing have been found.

Article 105 of the Code also establishes that all TIP crimes merit civil as well as criminal charges.

Article 97, 99 and 100 of the Childhood Code of Adolescence establish that penalties and sanctions can be administered upon the owners of businesses where the sexual exploitation of children takes place. These penalties can be determined up to the amount that the entire business is worth, thus effectively closing the business.

**B. Punishment of Sex Trafficking Offenses:**

a. What are the prescribed and imposed penalties for trafficking people for sexual exploitation?

Punishments include fines ranging from 100,000 to 500,000 Lempira (USD 5,300 to 26,500) and imprisonment for four to 20 years.

Article 149 of the Penalty Code established penalties of a prison sentence of 8 to 13 years and a fine of 150 to 250 minimum salaries for crimes of sexual exploitation or trafficking of persons. Aggravated sexual exploitation or trafficking is determined based on the following:

- 1) When the victim is less than 18 years old;
- 2) When the violator used force, intimidation or tricked the victims with a promise of work;
- 3) When the violator administered drugs or alcohol to the victim;
- 4) When the violator took advantage of their business interests, office or profession; and
- 5) When the violator took advantage of the confidence of persons who have authority over the victim or made payments or loans or other concessions to obtain their consent

**C. Punishment of Labor Trafficking Offenses:**

- a. What are the prescribed and imposed penalties for trafficking people for labor exploitation, such as forced or bonded labor?
- b. If your country is a source country for labor migrants, do the government's law provide for criminal punishment - i.e. jail time - or labor recruiters who engage in recruitment of workers using knowingly fraudulent or deceptive offers with the purpose of subjecting workers to trafficking in the destination country?
- c. If your country is a destination for labor migrants, are there laws punishing employers or labor agents who confiscate workers' passports or travel documents or the purpose of trafficking, switch contracts without the worker's consent as a means to keep the worker in a state of service, or withhold payment of salaries as a means of keeping the worker in state of service?

In Honduras, there is no contemplation of trafficking of persons for the exploitation of labor. However authorities search for other means of prosecuting criminal figures who carry out illicit actions. In the case of extra-long working days or where a child is required to work at night, the Code of Children's sanctions, in Article 134, a penalty of up to 5 years in prison which is the same sentence for violators of child labor laws. Honduras is not a destination for trafficking victims.

**D. What are the prescribed penalties for rape or forcible sexual assault?**

Article 140 of the Penalty Code sanctions a penalty of 1 to 15 years in prison for rape. In the case of aggravated rape a prison sentence of 15 to 20 years is given in the following circumstances:

- 1) When the victim is younger than 14 years old;
- 2) When the crime committed is against the victim's wishes;
- 3) When the violator uses drugs or alcohol to diminish the capacity of the victim;
- 4) When the violator is in charge of the protection or has custody of the child; and
- 5) When the violator knows that they are a carrier of HIV/Aids, or when they have committed the violation in a group or is a re-offender or when the victim is pregnant or when the victim becomes pregnant because of the rape, or when the victim is over 70 years old.

**E. Law Enforcement Statistics:**

- a. Did the government prosecute any cases against human trafficking offenders during the reporting period?
- b. If so provide numbers of investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences imposed, including details on plea bargains and fines, if relevant and available.
- c. Please note the number of convicted traffickers who receive suspended sentences and the number who receive only a fine as punishment.
- d. Please indicate which laws were used to investigate, prosecute, convict, and sentence traffickers.
- e. Also, if possible, please disaggregate numbers of cases by type of TIP (labor v. commercial sexual exploitation) and victims (children under 18 years of age v. adults).
- f. If in a labor source country, did the government criminally prosecute labor recruiters who recruit workers using knowingly fraudulent or deceptive offers or by imposing fees or commissions for the purpose of subjecting the worker to debt bondage?
- g. Did the government in a labor destination country prosecute labor recruiters who confiscate workers' passports or travel documents for the purpose of trafficking, switch contracts without the worker's consent as a means to keep the worker in a state of service, or withhold payment of salaries as a means of keeping the worker in a state of service?
- h. What were the actual punishments imposed on persons convicted of these offenses?
- i. Are the traffickers serving the time sentenced?
- j. If not, why not?

According to the Special Prosecutor for Children, in 2008 the GOH prosecuted cases against Hondurans involved in commercial and/or sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons; exact figures nationwide are as yet unavailable. IHNFA has much better information for the cases and investigations in Tegucigalpa, as most of its personnel are stationed there. In 2008, in Tegucigalpa, there were 10 cases in the process of being or already prosecuted, compared to eight cases tried in 2007. There were also 57 cases under investigation in Tegucigalpa, compared to 35 investigations in 2007.



The Special Prosecutor for Children provided details on 21 cases involving sexual exploitation in 2008, including 10 from Tegucigalpa, nine from San Pedro Sula, one from Progreso and one from La Ceiba. Within these 21 cases, the vast majority (17) included commercial sexual exploitation charges (Note: Cases marked with \* involve the aggravating offense of "pimping" as defined by Article 148 of the Penal Code), six "special" rape charges (special referring to the victim being a minor), four trafficking in persons charges, three child pornography charges, one charge of aggravated acts of lechery, and one charge of economic exploitation.

Cases of Sexual Exploitation for 2009, Source: Special Prosecutor for Children Tegucigalpa, Francisco Morazan Department  
. Formal Complaint: 0801-2008-02631  
Judicial Inquiry:  
Victim: Melissa Ivonne Amador Maradiaga  
Crime: Rape, Commercial Sexual Exploitation with a Minor  
Accused "A": Oscar Augusto Fernandez Ros  
Crime: Commercial Sexual Exploitation\*, Rape  
Accused "B": Yadira A. Palma Huete  
Judicial Inquiry: 17-08Juez -17  
Status: Prosecutors request was presented in January 2008 and they've asked for taken testimony from the victims. On March 2nd the arrest order was executed for Yadira A. Palma Huete and her initial court proceedings were March 6. She was sent to prison to await trial. On March 8, the arrest order was executed for Fernandez who was given "bail" but ordered to present himself periodically to the judge, disallowed from leaving the country prevented from communicating with the victims, and required to deposit 100,000 Lempira. His initial court proceeding was set for March 27.

12. Formal Complaint: 683-06 (NUI)  
Expediente Judicial:  
Victim: Alma Yessenia Villatoro Cantor  
Crime: Commercial Sexual Exploitation\*  
Accused (2): Hilda Rosa Cruz, David Alexander Alvarez Quintanilla  
Judicial Inquiry: 18-08; Judge -8  
Status: Prosecutor's request presented January 8, 2008; the victims have been asked to testify. An arrest order has been issued.

13. Formal Complaint: NU  
Judicial Inquiry: 32-2008 Judge Wendy Laqueman  
Victim: Keydi Isabel Velsquez Moreira  
Crime: Trafficking in Persons  
Accused: Yessenia Maria Vsquez Velsquez  
Status: Prosecutor's request was presented on February 26, 2008 in Puerto Cortes - where the crimes took place. On the same day, the victim's testimony was taken. The two defendants were arrested. In December, both defendants plead guilty and obtained a lesser sentence.

14. Formal Complaint: 2008-10490  
Judicial Inquiry: -2008 Judge  
Victim: Deylin Belinda Jimenez Gonzalez  
Crime: Commercial Sexual Exploitation  
Accused: Jos de Jess Daz Chavez  
Status: Prosecutor's request and witnesses testimony was completed on March 11, 2008 (Infraganti). Defendant was sent to prison to await trial on March 25, 2008; the charges were subsequently changed to rape.

15. Formal Complaint: 0801-2008-17998 - "the Colombian Case"  
Judicial Inquiry: 406-2008 Judge 1  
Victims (2): Protected Witnesses: "1" and "3"  
Crime: Commercial Sexual Exploitation  
Accused (2): Libardo de Jess Cardona and Alberto Arcangel Ferraro Bolivar  
Status: Prosecutors indictment and testimony was taken on May 27, 2008. Initial proceedings took place May 30, 2008 and the defendants were sent to prison to await trial.

16. Formal Complaint: 0801-2008-09229  
Judicial Inquiry: 458-2008, Judge 7  
Victims (5): Jessy Xiomara Fiallos(7), Ambar Valeria Godoy(13), Isis Marlene Godoy(15), Suyapa Gisela Rubio(11) y Miriam Raquel Rubio(15).  
Crime: Child Pornography, Rape, acts of aggravated lechery, Commercial Sexual Exploitation  
Accused: Attorney Conrado Zavala Castellon  
Status: Search warrant and prosecutors indictment were submitted June 12, 2008. Initial proceedings took place June 16, 2008. Defendants were sent to prison to await trial.

17. Formal Complaint: 0801-2008-27540 (Caso La Travesa)  
Judicial Inquiry: 519-08, Judge 18  
Victims (3): Protected Witnesses: T1, T2 y T3  
Crime: Child Pornography  
Accused (2): Jhony Bowye Gsmez Gsmez and Alexander Armando Pagoda Nolasco  
Status: Search warrant and prosecutor's indictment were submitted on July 8 2008. Initial proceedings took place on July 14 when the defendants were sent to prison to await their trial, which began September 14.

18. Formal Complaint: 0801-2008-31742  
Judicial Inquiry: Judge  
Victim: Merlyn Marisela Flores Lopez.  
Crime: Commercial Sexual Exploitation\*  
Accused: Aminta Betulia Quisnez  
Status: Search warrant and prosecutor's indictment were submitted on August 2, 2008. Defendant had initial proceedings in court on August 8 when she was sent to prison to await trial.

19. Formal Complaint: 2008-39394  
Judicial Inquiry: Presented in Danli, El Paraiso  
Victim: Tesla Fabiola Ordoez.  
Crime: Child Pornography, Rape  
Accused: Fabricio J. Guillen  
Status: Prosecutors requested a search warrant, and sought arrest on September 21, 2008. However, the accused has yet to be captured.

10. Formal Complaint: 0501-2008-04479  
Judicial Inquiry: 215-08  
Victims (2+): Dunia Marisela Daz, Veis Illinois and others (?)  
Crime: Trafficking in Persons  
Accused: Enil Gerardo Medrano Rivera

Status: Prosecutor's indictment presented on February 25, 2008.  
Initial proceedings took place March 3 when the defendant was jailed awaiting trial.

La Ceiba Atlantida Department  
¶11. Prosecutorial Solicitation: No. 389-04  
Formal Complaint made through Police operations  
Crime: Economic Exploitation  
Accused: Lester Senem Benavides  
Victims (2): Lillian Marisol Burgos Catillo and Jessica Areli Ramos Paz.  
Observations: Provisional Stay of Proceedings decreed at initial proceedings on September 2, 2008.

San Pedro Sula, Cortes Department  
¶12. Formal Complaint: 275-08  
Victim: Neraldy Perdomo Rivas  
Crime: Aggravated Commercial Sexual Exploitation\*  
Accused: Edwin Alexander Palma Daz  
Observations: In prison on other charges, pending appeal

¶13. Formal Complaint: 15738-08  
Accused (2): Gustavo Snchez del Cid, Walter Lenin Franco  
Crime: Commercial Sexual Exploitation\*, Rape, Trafficking in Persons  
Victims (2): Keylin Orellana and one other woman  
Observations: Pending resolution of an appeal

¶14. Formal Complaint : 3320-08  
Accused: Isis Vanesa Bejerano Castillo  
Crime: Commercial Sexual Exploitation\*  
Victim: Jackeline Chavez Amaya  
Observations: Prosecutors sent a request for investigation to the DGIC on February 29, 2008 without a receiving a response.

¶15. Formal Complaint: 8198-08  
Accused: Unknown  
Crime: Commercial Sexual Exploitation\*  
Victim: Paola (unknown last name)  
Observation: Prosecutors sent a request for investigation to the General Department of Criminal Investigation (DGIC) on April 22, 2008 with no response to date.

¶16. Formal Complaint: 7249-08  
Crime: Commercial Sexual Exploitation  
Victim: Cinthia Mariela Fonseca Sarmiento  
Accused: Unknown  
Observations: Prosecutors requested an investigation by the DGIC on November 6, 2008 and have not received a response.

¶17. Formal Complaint: 4033-08  
Accused: Francisco Arnoldo Madison  
Crime: Commercial Sexual Exploitation  
Victim: Alba Luz Alvarado Miranda  
Observations: Prosecutors sent the case to the General Department of Special Services of Investigation (DGSEI) with a request for investigation.

¶18. Formal Complaint: 11040-08  
Accused: Unknown  
Crime: Commercial Sexual Exploitation  
Victim: Abigail Sarahi Corea Diaz  
Observations: The victim was sent to social risk authorities on May 28, 2008.

¶19. Formal Complaint: 17734-08  
Accused: Unknown  
Crime: Trafficking in Persons  
Ofendido: Olivia Martnez  
Observations: The prosecutor requested an investigation by the DGSEI on August 22, 2008.

¶20. Formal Complaint: 10864-08  
Accused: Mario Antonio Umaa Ramos  
Crime: Commercial Sexual Exploitation  
Victims: Martha Gisela Rivera Herrera  
Observation: A prosecutor's request for arrest of the accused was issued on May 17, 2008.

El Progreso, Yoro Department  
¶21. Formal Complaint:  
Date: March 8, 2008  
Crime: Rape, Commercial Sexual Exploitation  
Accused (2): Manuel Urea, Josue Martnez  
Victims (2): Tania Isabel Reyes, Xiomara Reyes  
Observations: Provisional "Stay of Proceedings" (Sobreseimiento) was issued for Manuel Urea. Josue Martnez Esta is a fugitive.

¶F. Does the government provide any specialized training for government officials in how to recognize, investigate, and prosecute instances of trafficking?  
a. Specify whether NGOs, international organizations, and/or the USG provide specialized training for host government officials.

According to the Commission, since 2006 the government increased substantially anti-trafficking training and community outreach by training 7,000 police, prosecutors, and judges and conducting awareness training for over 10,000 students.

In 2008, the Organization of American States provided capacity building training for 40 Honduran government workers in a workshop to combat and prevent trafficking in persons. The training focused on prevention and victim's assistance as well as creating an understanding of gender roles and human rights. 80 percent of the operative staff of the Trafficking in Persons Unit at DNSEI received training.

The State institutions in charge are the MP, the Secretary of Security, the IHNFA, and counterparts from various international organizations funded projects including non-governmental organizations who carryout capacity building workshops for the justice ministry employees and civil society on the various themes of trafficking.

A project in place by INHFA since April of 2008 has received

technical and financial assistance from UNICEF and aims generate pertinent information that will inform the creation of public policy better oriented to the implementation of plans and programs which aim to protect rights and uphold the law.

The National police took actions to strengthen their institutional capacity for preventing, investigating and reforming their organizations in four pertinent National Directorates:

1. Preventive: Created a Division Against Abuse, Trafficking, Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, (DATESI) and a Tourist Police unit which are controlled by the National Direction of Preventive Police
2. Special Investigative: Created the Unit for Trafficking of Persons which is controlled by the National Direction of Special Investigative Services
3. Criminal Investigative: The Unit for Special Crimes which is controlled by the National Direction of Criminal Investigation
4. Police Education: Formation of a National Direction of Police Education including formation units of pre and post-grade police.

The Public Ministry's Special Prosecutor for Children has assigned investigative analysts for exclusively investigating cases of commercial sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. They have completed capacity building workshops with the help of NGOs, Judges, prosecutors, and police.

The capacity building workshops on identifying and assisting victims have been carried out by the Honduran government and NGOs. In the past seven years, approximately 2500 workshops, or approximately 360 per year, have been utilized to train government employees and members of civil society.

Activities for the Prevention of Commercial Sexual Exploitation, 2001-2008 (Source: Inter-Institutional Commission for Anti-Trafficking)

-Capacity Building Sessions  
802 Events  
45539 Beneficiaries  
-Consultations with Family or Victims  
1,652 Occurrences  
1,652 Beneficiaries  
-Total  
2,454 Events/Occurrences  
47,191 Beneficiaries

Achievements of the Interinstitutional Commission in 2008:

1. Sensitization of 1500 police officers of all police units by DATESI.
2. The Commission meets on regular basis.
3. Development of a manual to include sex trafficking offenses in the Tourism Degree programs
4. Training among several City Hall divisions, so they might exert some influence in their offices, supported by IOM (260 people).
5. Programming of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation workshops with youth.
6. Appointment and training of 22 municipal defense counselors, 127 community defense counselors and training among 9 communicator networks.
7. Public outreach and education regarding commercial sexual exploitation of minors in 20 municipalities of the Department of Francisco Morazan, with participation of municipal authorities and citizens
8. Training of 60 Ministry of Education supervisors and principals of elementary schools of the Central District (Tegucigalpa and Comayagua) and Olancho.
9. Training in recognizing sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation among local actors, including municipal authorities, teachers and parents.
10. Technical meetings with justice operators of the Central American region.
11. Training of 477 high school students from Technical Institute of Business Administration (INTAE), and Institute Monseor Turcios Mixto Honduras.
12. Awareness training in the prevention of sexual commercial exploitation of girls, boys and adolescents among 500 tourism sector business owners and workers.
13. Training 200 women in coordination with Nacional Institute for Woman (INAM).

G. Does the government cooperate with other governments in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases?

The Honduran government is a signatory member to a number of regional conventions including:

1. A regional convention signed July 2006 which established regulations for dealing with minors and children who have been transited from one country to another.
2. A regional convention signed March 2008 which codified common methods for investigating and promoting the rights of minor and children migrants exposed to commercial sexual exploitation.
3. A regional convention with Mexico ratified November 2007 regarding the dignified treatment and safety of returned minors and children migrants who are unaccompanied by adults.
4. Regionally-elaborated methods for sharing of best practices in the prevention of trafficking of persons.
5. A regional project to strengthen the national and regional capacities to combat and prevent trafficking in persons in Central America, agreed upon by all the Attorneys General of Central America.

a. If possible, provide the number of cooperative international investigations on trafficking during the reporting period?

In 2008, Honduras cooperated with international investigations on trafficking of persons with authorities from Guatemala. While the exact number of investigations has not been tallied, the most prominent case was of the "Caprichos" business, a front for a trafficking scheme by a Guatemalan (Yessenia Mara Vsquez Velsquez) and a Honduran woman (Miriam Arleth Posadas Canales) who was returned to Honduras. The Honduran (Herman Aemin Smith Escobedo) owner of the front business has been jailed and is awaiting trial.

H. Does the government extradite persons who are charged with trafficking in other countries?



a. If so, please provide the numbers, etc.

The government of Honduras does not keep track of the exact numbers of extraditions. In 2008 it worked closely with Guatemalan authorities to coordinate the extradition of alleged trafficker Mirian Arleth Posadas Canales alias Niurka from Guatemala back to Honduras.

**1I.** Is there evidence of government involvement in or tolerance of trafficking on a local or institutional level?

According to the IHNFA there were no reported cases of government involvement in TIP in 2008. In the past, there have been claims of border authorities illegally allowing victims to be trafficked without proper documents but when investigations have been made victims have either been unwilling or unable to identify the accused border authorities.

If govt. involvement, govt. response

**1J.** Is prosecution legalized or decriminalized?

a. Which activities are criminalized?

b. Laws enforced?

c. If legal, what regulations?

According to the GOH, prostitution is legal in Honduras. However, if the prostitute is under 18 years old the government works to protect rights of the minor as they are considered to be in a dangerous situation. Clients of minor prostitutes are considered to be sexually exploiting a minor. "Managing" the relationship that a minor prostitute has is also illegal as sexual exploitation of a minor. Such a relationship is considered under the law "commercial sexual exploitation" or "pimping" and both are crimes as defined by Article 148 of the Penal Code. The penalty ranges from six to ten years in prison and a fine from 100 to 200 minimum salaries.

The penalty for the aforementioned crimes is augmented in the following cases:

1) When the victims are less than 18 years old;

2) When the subject takes advantage of his stature, profession or business;

3) When the subject uses a power relationship to gain the confidence of the victims, the relationship or hierarchy over the victim; and,

4) When the victim is submitted to conditions of servitude or other practices similar to slavery

**1K.** PK troops?

Not applicable.

**1L.** If child sex tourism, what are the origin of sex tourists?

In the past there have been cases of sexual tourism from both the USA and Australia. According to the Penal Code, Honduras penalizes sexual tourism with a penalty of 8 - 12 years in prison. The penalty is augmented if the victims are children. In 2008, there were no reports of sexual tourism filed with the authorities.

In 2005, the tourism sector started an initiative with the help of the World Tourism Organization and ECPAT International to promote the rights of children and adolescents as well as responsible and sustainable tourism. The initiative works closely with the tourism industry to de-mystify and promote the sanctions associated with commercial sexual exploitation in popular tourism areas. However, throughout 2008 Honduran newspapers reported the existence of many brothels and minors who were prostitutes in popular tourism areas, such as Copan Ruinas and the Bay Islands. Specifically, in Copan Ruinas the cost of sex with a minor was reported to be 300 Lempira (approximately USD 15).

a. How many foreign pedophiles are prosecuted/deported/extradited?

Since these are old cases, I would just delete. In 2008, there were no reported cases of foreign pedophiles being identified, prosecuted or deported.

## **18. PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS**

**1A.** What kind of protection does the government offer to victims and witnesses?

a. Does it provide these protections in practice?

According to the GOH, Article 237 of the Penal Code establishes the protection of witnesses. When the justice system identifies that a witness or victim is in grave danger because of their testimony it is responsible for providing protection according to the following:

**11.** That the name, address, place of work and profession of the witness are not entered into the record of the court or if they are they are sealed and are not distributed beyond the court;

**12.** That appearances in court for court procedures utilize methods to disguise the identity of the testifier to the charged subject(s) and the public in general;

The National Congress approved a new law for the protection of testimony, experts and other intervening parties in the penal process who are also instrumental in combating crime.

This law was first introduced in the Congress in 2003, but it was not finally approved until March of 2007 by the Commission of Judicial Matters. According to the law, the Public Ministry coordinates the witness protection program for testifiers, funded by 25 percent of seized criminal resources through the Office for the Administration of Seized Assets (OABI). Also, the PM counts on the help of other organizations involved in the penal process, like the Supreme Court of Justice, the Public Defender, the Secretary of Security, the National Police, the National Commission of Human Rights, the Solicitor General of the Republic and the Environment, amongst others.

The law is shaped by 31 articles and four chapters which establish its objective, application and define relevant principles and terms.

In 2008, a manual was produced for the Attention for Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation by the IHNFA and the NGO Casa Alianza. The manual is a technical guide and methodology which establishes procedures for attending to minors and children who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation to ensure their human rights are not violated. In accordance with its objectives, the process groups together four focus areas: a) Detection and Registry; b) First Class Intervention; c) Second Class Intervention; and d) Monitoring and Evaluation.

IHNFA also manages the program of Intervention and Social Protection in order to protect and restore the rights of the children whose lives or integrity are in danger. This is implemented with a central focus on Human Rights and the reintegration of those victimized into their families and society. The victims of commercial sexual exploitation are attended through a process consisting of three elements:

1. Homes of Protection: residential centers with caretakers specialized in guaranteeing the observance of the four areas of children's rights under protection.
2. Family Protection: exposure to the traditional nuclear family when possible.
3. Family Consultation: to ensure full recuperation, re-orientation to family life and family participation through their recuperation.

Since 2001, IHNFA has attended to 433 victims of commercial sexual exploitation from all parts of Honduras. The majority (85 percent) of victims have been reintegrated into their families while others have received care from private centers of protection.

The investigating and monitoring of the families of the child victims of commercial sexual exploitation is performed by the "consejeras de familia enfatizada." These investigations are carried out to determine whether or not a return of the victim to the family is in the best interest of the victim.

From December of 2003 to October of 2008, Casa Alianza (CA) attended to 393 minor female victims of commercial sexual exploitation of whom some were victims of TIP. According to CA, 80 percent of these victims have had their fundamental rights restored and have been re-integrated into the formal educational system, a non-formal or an alternative education system. Ninety percent of these victims have been reintegrated in their families and ten percent are being attended to temporarily in residential programs while their family situations stabilize. The ultimate goal of the CA program is that the children who are survivors of commercial sexual exploitation recuperate their self-esteem and initiate a process of emotional recuperation and physical recuperation from all the traumas they have experienced.

- A. Does the country have victim care facilities which are accessible to trafficking victims?
  - b. Foreign Victims have access to facilities?
  - c. Where are child victims placed?
  - d. Specialized care for adults and children?
  - e. Specialized care for male and female victims?
  - f. Specialized facilities dedicated to TIP victims?
  - i. Are these facilities operated by govt.?
  - ii. Funding source?
  - iii. Amount spent?

According to GOH, IHNFA was created to attend to child victims of crimes and children at the margins on society and at social and physical risk. There are no programs or centers specifically oriented for victims of trafficking. Rather, trafficking is addressed within programs and centers oriented to combating the broader problem of commercial sexual exploitation. In 2008, the same as 2007, the only center for victims of commercial and sexual exploitation and trafficking was run by the NGO Casa Alianza, which received funds from various international donors including the USG.

- B. Are TIP victims provided with access to legal, medical and psychological services?
  - g. Is so, specify the kind of assistance provided.
  - h. Does GOH provide funding to NGOs to provide services?
  - i. Numbers?
  - j. Federal budget? Local budgets?

The government of Honduras provides medical services to victims of TIP, funded by the government at local public hospitals. It has also pledged to provide funding to Casa Alianza's victim's assistance centers.

- C. Does govt. assist foreign trafficking victims, how?

The application of the "Protocol for the Repatriation of children and adolescent victims or those vulnerable to trafficking in persons" tasks the government with providing care to victims which includes secure and adequate accommodation, a healthy balanced diet, medical and psychological attention including educative and recreational programs, taking into consideration the protection of their security, and considering any pertinent personal information for each and every victim.

To ensure their safety, repatriated victims of trafficking must have their family situation verified as safe and stable. This is done through investigations and communication between the various

entities of IHNFA with the parallel Institution in the victim's country and presumably the victim's family. In the case that a victim is Honduran, the IHNFA works to verify their family situation and establish communication with the family and, when verified, arrange the victim's reintegration with the family. In 2008, IOM assisted in the repatriation from Mexico of two boys and four girls, and one girl from Guatemala. Most of these children were reintegrated to their families.

- D. Does govt. provide longer-term shelter to victims or other resources to aid the victims in rebuilding their lives?

The GOH has no specialized shelters for rehabilitation and reintegration of victims. This is an urgent need. IHNFA appoints special personnel to assist under age victims that are repatriated.

1E. Does the govt. have a referral process to transfer victims detained, arrested, or placed in protective custody by law enforcement authorities to institutions that provide care?

The government does have a process for ensuring that victims are cared for during their transfer or while in custody. In 2008, the GOH elaborated a protocol for repatriating children and adolescent victims or those vulnerable to trafficking in persons. It is managed by INHFA and the costs of the extradition are covered by the receiving nation.

1F. Total number of trafficking victims identified during reporting period?

According to IHNFA, in 2008, two victims of TIP crimes were identified and protected by NGOs until they were reintegrated to their families.

k. Of these how many were referred to care facilities?  
l. Total number of victims assisted: by govt.-funded and non-govt.-funded care?

1G. Formal system of proactively identifying victims of trafficking among high-risk persons with whom they come into contact?

There is no formal mechanism. However, there have been significant efforts in training government officials.

1H. Are the rights of victims respected?  
m. Are trafficking victims detained or jailed?  
n. How long?  
o. Fines?  
p. Prosecuted for violations of other laws?

While it is not always the case, IHNFA has sought to ensure that victims' rights are recognized and respected. The GOH is working to train and sensitize justice system employees and all who may come into contact with victims so that they will be able to observe their rights; they have insisted that the victims are not detained or imprisoned. GOH authorities have been ordered to ensure the victim's protection and speed the return of victims to their families ensuring security.

1I. Does govt. encourage victims to assist in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking?  
q. How many assisted?  
r. Civil cases allowed?  
s. If victims are material witness, permitted to leave country, get a new job?  
t. Victim restitution?

The government has begun taking an active role in encouraging victims to participate in the prosecution of traffickers. However, it has not been successful because the victims approached by the prosecutor's technical team rarely agree to collaborate in the investigation or judicial proceeding of the traffickers. Oftentimes, victims retract statements out of fear for their lives and a mistrust of the police as well as a fear that the police have been infiltrated by criminal organizations.

1J. Does govt. provide specialized training to govt. officials to identify TIP victims and for victim's assistance?  
u. Training to its embassies abroad?  
v. # of TIP victims assisted by embassies?  
w. Type of assistance?

The capacity building workshops on identifying and assisting victims have been carried out through regional programs with USAID, IOM and ILO by various institutions in the Honduran government as well as NGOs.

1K. Does the govt. provide assistance to its nationals who are repatriated as victims of TIP?

1L. Which international orgs. / NGOs, work with TIP victims?  
x. Types of services?

In fiscal year 2008 Casa Alianza (CA) hosted 245 young girls in their centers for abused children or victims of sexually exploitation. A portion of these minors and children were victims of TIP. However, CA does not differential between victims of sexual abuse, commercial sexual exploitation and TIP.

y. Cooperation from local authorities?

CA provides support for the victims of sexual exploitation through their Residential Centers for victims of commercial sexual exploitation. From 2003 to 2008, they had attended to 236 children and adolescent victims of commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking and sexual abuse in general.

Of these victims, CA has provided educational opportunities, recreation, health and other capacity building and care. Ninety percent of the victims have been reinserted into either the formal education system, non-formal education or alternative education systems. With technical help and financing from ILO, CA has developed a Plan of Action with a focus on rights for the attention of children and adolescent victims and those vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation. In total, 157 victims of commercial sexual exploitation and 105 children vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation have been helped since September 2006.

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19. PREVENTION  
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1A. Did govt. conduct anti-trafficking information or education campaigns?  
a. Describe them  
b. #s of people reached  
c. Targeted campaigns at at-risk victims or demand for trafficking?

The government of Honduras has conducted various campaigns against commercial sexual exploitation including campaigns against trafficking in persons.

These campaigns include holding forums to inform the public and

government workers on the problems of commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, and irregular migration, including the following actions:

11. Launching national campaigns to prevent commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
12. Designing, elaborating and distribution of public materials including: posters, comic strips, flyers, for all audiences.
13. Holding national forums
14. Presenting videos on regional issues with help of the ILO, such as:
  - a. "Attack on the Dream,"
  - b. "What I hoped turned out to be fiction,"
  - c. "The shadow of the region,"
  - d. "To know that you can,"
  - e. "It is a crime."

According to IHNFA, some institutions have developed campaigns such as PM's three informative regional campaigns called "Prevention of Transmitting Children without Proper Documentation," which was related to the commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons.

- 1B. Govt. monitor immigration and emigration patterns for evidence of TIP?
- a. Do border officers screen people?

The specialized training received by migration and border police authorities has improved border controls. In 2008, over 10 boys and girls from Ecuador were rescued and assisted by the authorities. These children were traveling with people who were not relatives.

- 1C. Mechanism for coordination and communication between various agencies, internal, international, and multilateral on TIP-related matters?

The GOH has developed mechanisms for coordinating communication through various institutions and agencies. This is done through CICESCT which meets monthly to advance the progress made on trafficking. A victim's assistance protocol was established by the Intra-Institutional Task force on Trafficking. The GOH also coordinated with NGOs and IOM to place victims in shelters and provide them with reintegration assistance.

The CICESCT was established in 2003 and is made up of 52 governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations including:

Participant Institutions, Agencies and organizations:

11. National Congress of Honduras: Commission for Children and Family
12. Supreme Court of Justice
13. Public Ministry
14. Special Prosecutor for Children
15. Special Prosecutor for Women
16. Secretary of State for the Office of Governance and Justice: General Department of Migration and Immigration: Pact for Childhood Program
17. Secretary of State for the Office of International Relations
18. Secretary of State for the Office of Security
19. Strategic Department of Planning and Coordination
110. General Department of Preventive Police
111. DNIC
112. DNSEI
113. Secretary of State in the Office of Health: Division of Mental Health
114. Secretary of State in the Office of Education
115. Secretary of Finances
116. IHNFA
117. Honduran Institute of Tourism
118. National Institute of Women
119. Municipal Government of the Central District: Social Management
120. Casa Alianza Honduras
121. Save the Children Honduras.
122. Private Institutions Promoting Children's Rights in Honduras (CIPRODEN)
123. National Forum for Migration in Honduras (FONAMIH)
124. UNICEF
125. IOM
126. ILO
127. Save the Children Alliance
128. Plan Internacional
129. AECID
130. United States Embassy

According to IHNFA, the victim's assistance protocol provides performance measures but only for children and adolescent victims of trafficking.

- 1D. National Plan of Action for TIP?
- a. Agencies involved?
  - b. NGOs consulted?
  - c. What steps have been taken to implement it?

According to IHNFA, there is not a National Plan of Action specifically to counter trafficking in persons. The National Plan is broader and includes trafficking under the theme of commercial sexual exploitation. The Inter-Institutional Commission has been charged with specifically fighting commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking.

- 1E. Govt. actions to reduce demand for commercial sex acts?

The government has not specifically worked to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts as Honduras is not considered a destination for TIP victims. However, different institutions of the GOH (such as the PM, the Secretary of Security and IHNFA) carried out capacity building workshops on the prevention of trafficking with various sectors of society, police, judges, prosecutors, professors, migratory police, local municipal governments, as well as others.

The GOH has also executed operations with businesses in the transportation sector and nightclubs in order to promote the prevention and detection of cases of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking. In 2008, the GOH also implemented the protocol for attention to victims of trafficking and commercial sexual

exploitation. The GOH has also worked to publicize the problems of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation with government employees whose work is related to trafficking as well as programs on the radio and television.

1F. Govt. measures to reduce the participation in international child sex tourism by its nationals

Honduran nationals are not "consumers" in the international child sex tourism industry. However, the government of Honduras has made efforts to reduce Honduran participation in the child sexual tourism industry. For instance, the National Chamber of Commerce for Tourism, UNICEF, ILO and Honduran hotel owners have participated in capacity building workshops on the prevention of sexual tourism.

Henshaw